



Valérie Devon

Presents

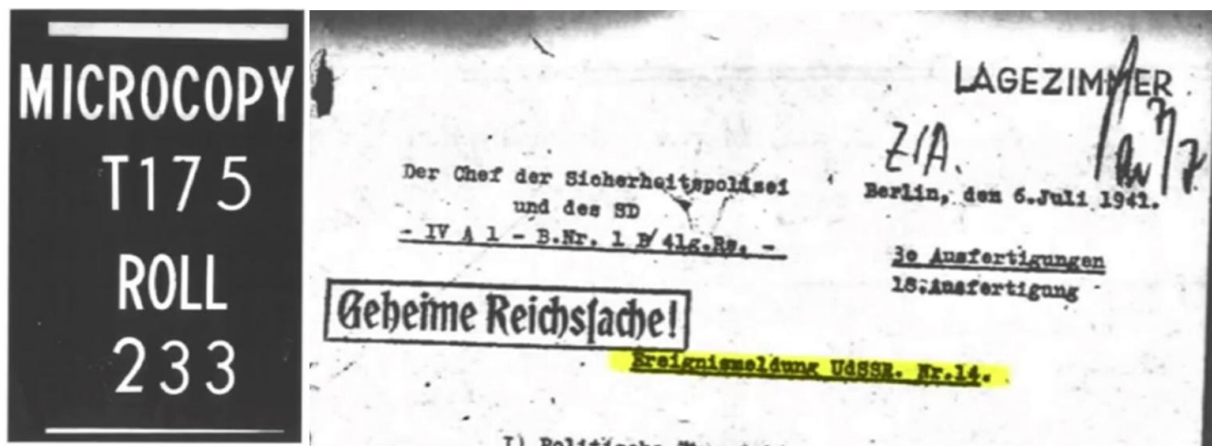
Vincent Reynouard editorials

Einsatzgruppen part 4
Lying Judges and Historians
Caught Red-Handed

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Few months ago, I announced that thanks to donations made by those who support us, we were able to obtain the entirety of the Einsatzgruppen's operational situation reports. As a gesture of gratitude, in that fourth part, we will offer a gift to those who support us. We will catch the Nuremberg judges and historians caught lying.

"What a presumption !" will say my eternal detractors, Because, "not only you're not historians, and in addition, you're perfectly ignorant about historical methodology, that allows to make history." May be, but we know how to read an count, and for now it's more than enough.



So here is, the first page of one of the roll we obtain. As you can see, this is really one of the Einsatzgruppen's Situation Reports, here, the fourteenth. Knowing that they were archived, each page were numbered with a manual counter, that appears on each reproduction. Killings are recorded, with, frequently, places and figures. So it's possible to establish accounts.

However, the first surprise is the following: At the Einsatzgruppen's trial, the prosecution provided no accounts.

(TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.141)

3. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE ENTERPRISE

Prosecution Documents

Doc. No.	Pros. Ex. No.	Description of Document	Page
NO-3154	28	Extracts from operational situation report U.S.S.R. No. 80, 11 September 1941.	142
NO-3155	38	Extracts from operational situation report U.S.S.R. No. 111, 12 October 1941.	143
NO-3140	30	Extracts from operational situation report U.S.S.R. No. 106, 7 October 1941.	146

They merely pointed sixteen documents: A secret memorandum, and 15 operational reports, from which, by the way, they only presented extracts. But they didn't furnish any accounts.

Nothing. Not even a summary account. Consequently, General Prosecutor's allegation (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.39), according to which, the Einsatzgruppen killed at least 1 million people, was totally unfounded.

Some will answer that if the prosecutor was lying, the defendant would not have failed to underline it, and produce their own estimation. But there can we measure all the injustice of that postwar trials.

Because only the prosecution had the right to study the documents seized by the victors. They extracted the wanted files, that is to say those serving their cause, so, the most accusatory ones, and presented them to the defendants during preliminary inquiries. As for the defendants, they could present documents to support their defense, but what the tribunal status didn't say was : either them or their layers, had the right to consult the seized documents. Much to say that they were completely paralyzed.

Hence protest made in the name of the defendant by Paul Blobel's lawyer (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.85). He noticed that among the "*immeasurable amount*" of documents "*made available for the defense,*" "*only an infinitesimal part of it*" had been placed to the disposal of the defense, and yet was it the part that charged the defendants.

However, in order to justified themselves later, German authorities had collected an abundant documentary material. But this material, was placed under locks by the victors. This is why the defendant could only content itself with the few operational reports produced by the prosecution. Which prevented them to make their own accounts, and thus : to answer the prosecution.

Some will answer that since then, historians disposed of the entire archives, and have made precise accounts, the necessary calculations. To my knowledge : they did not. Never could I found any single accurate account, made from the Einsatzgruppen's general situation reports in their entirety.

In his monumental work about "*The Destruction of European Jews*" Raul Hilberg dedicates one page addressed to an incomplete balance sheet. He talks about partial numbers leading to a total superior to 900,000 dead (p.337), but to get there, he only quotes one report from Einsatzgruppe B, and one project of report from Einsatzgruppe A. Then he invokes two documents coming from the Reich Security Office, at last, he mentions a letter from Himmler to Hitler, dated from December 29, 1942. So, Raul Hilberg didn't establish his accounts based on the reports. He only pinch estimations here and there, regardless their relevance.

We can also mention Ralf Ogorreck's book, published in a French version, under authority of the Holocaust Memorial. You could search in vain a synoptic charts of the killings. Same observation in Yitzhak Arad's book published by Yad Vashem. the 38th chapter pretends to establish an assessment, but do not expect to find any account based on the Einsatzgruppen

reports. Besides, the author brushed them aside (p.517), declaring, without any explanations, that doubts exist on statistics accuracy.

Perhaps, I can be wrong, but I didn't find any study, entirely devoted to established the victims account form the reports. Despite of this, the general public is always fed with estimations that, as in Nuremberg, remain up to 1 million victims.

On its Web site, the American Holocaust Memorial Museum, says: *"more than 1 million victims in spring 1943."*

For its part, PHDN's Web site, published the translation of a study, in which the author pretends to base his claims on, the precise and detailed Einsatzgruppen reports. to established a total of 1,500,000 victims.

As for the Holocaust Memorial's Web site, it also mentions 1,500,000 victims, and precises that from June 1941 to January 1942, 800,000 persons had already been murdered. This last estimate is to remember, because the Einsatzgruppen general reports cover this period.

I repeat, these websites don't based their estimations, on any precise study of these reports.

Well, once more, the revisionists have proven to be pioneers.

We filled that historical gap.



Siegfried Verbeke read the entirety of the reports, He noted with accuracy, all the killings, the date, the place, and above all, the victim account.

First remark, according to the official thesis, the Jews promised to an immediate extermination, were not registered, in Auschwitz for example, or counted day by day. In camps as Treblinka, Sobibor, or Belzec. It can appear logical, because when we choose to exterminate an entire people, we slaughter, period.

But, then ... Why, such precise accounts on the East? Including when it was little-scale killings ? Why, all these accounts, if the goal was to kill everyone without any form of trial? If really any order for systematic massacres would have been given, It would have been sufficient to say : "*Have exterminated all those we have met.*" Period.

There, some will invoke the Babi Yar massacre. End of September 1941, 33,771 Jews from Kiev, would have been shot in that ravine, Some could say that such a massive massacre, demonstrates the will of a systematic extermination. I'll come back soon on this estimation value. For now, I only ask the question: but, why this massacre? The general report from October 7 (**Doc.NO-3140**), 1941 explains it.

Germans invade Kiev on September 19, 1941, the population remained calm and numerous Jews stayed there. but from the 20th, the first attacks were to be deplored, including one, which caused the death of a German General. On September 24th, a new bombing attack provoked a fire that spreads, ravaging numerous buildings. Because of the lack of water, the German authorities only had one solution, destroy surroundings buildings to establish firewalls. It resulted in 25,000 homeless, which had to spend many nights outside. What did the German authorities do? They planned retaliations shooting many Jews, which allowed as well to release many apartments for the homeless.

Naturally, I deplore such killings. But here again, the context allows to explain it, without the need to invoke a systematic and planned massacre. Germans were reacting to an emergency situation, by attacking a minority they knew hostile. This being said, let's go back to the accounts made by Siegfried Verbeke.

What is the assessment given by these original documents? Less than 400,000 people, as you will see in exclusivity. I add that this total we came up with, can be sensibly diminished. Indeed, during the Einsatzgruppen trial (**TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.85**), Paul Blobel's Lawyer showed that general reports could be subject to caution, that they were filled with exaggerations, and that the given numbers didn't fit with those given by individual reports.

A general report (**Doc.NO-3155**) was pretending for example that on October 12, 1941, "*Sonderkommando 4a now has reached the total number of more that 51,000 executions.*"

But, on June 6, 1947 (**Doc.NO-3824**), the former Sonderkommando leader, who didn't tried to deny the facts, spoke about 10 to 15,000 executions in total, until January 1942. Paul Blobel also rectified Babi Yar estimations, affirming that for the most part, half of the 33,771 Jews announced, had really been executed.

Some will reject this correction made by a "Nazi"TM, so, I will submit them Simferopol's case in Ukraine. In his work, the Britannic lawyer defending Von Manstein explained, that the SD general report mentioned 10,000 executed Jews. However, a series of cross-examinations showed that 300 persons only could really have been shot. and among them were many non-Jews.

And it's confirmed by Siegfried Verbeke investigations. General comment truly mentions 10,000 executed Jews. when Einsatzgruppe D report only mentions 300, but, Simferopol's name only appears in two occasions, the second time is about the execution of 13 persons, including 7 Jews. General report's redactor as thus multiplied figures by more than 30.

Paul Blobel's Lawyers added that small groups (**TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.86**), composing the Einsatzgruppens, could never have killed so many peoples, and *"This is simply impossible"* later, Von Manstein's Britannic lawyer confirmed it. Many reports spoke about 10 to 12,000 Jews executed in two or three days. The lawyer explained that with the methods used to kill, and the material to their disposal, 3 weeks at least would have been necessary to reach such result. He concluded that estimations given by SD in general reports could be divided by 10. One conclusion to memorized.

Last thing before leaving the floor to Siegfried Verbeke. Our eternal detractors would probably question our accounts, So, Siegfried suggests what follows: For 300 euros he agreed to send a copy of the 3,000 pages that constitutes the Einsatzgruppens reports. Everyone could therefore check by themselves.

**From 1940 to 1943, the Einsatzgruppens are supposed to have killed
1 to 2 millions persons, mainly Jews, during the so called: "Holocaust by bullets."**

Vincent Reynouard - Hello Siegfied, I would like to speak with you on a subject, because I know that actually you are making researches on the Einsatzgruppens.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, I've done researches. and due to the results, now my opinion is, that the reality written in the reports is completely different from the official thesis. The Einsatzgruppens, meaning *"Action Squads"* in English, proves, that it's not an holocaust, or a massacre at all, and not at all an order from Hitler, to destroy the Jewish nation in Russia.

Vincent Reynouard - Are you denying that there were massacres of Jews by the Einsatzgruppens?

Siegfried Verbeke - There were enormous massacres... Yes, but the main cause was the war in Russia.

Vincent Reynouard - This is really important,

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, it really is,

Vincent Reynouard - So, what do you ...

Siegfried Verbeke - Because... if we read this, we think: *"Yes, these Germans are real monsters, they had fun here in killing Jews."* But, they didn't have fun at all. Here's the report ... (German speaking)

Vincent Reynouard - USSR ... 4

Siegfried Verbeke - number four, on June 25.

Vincent Reynouard - So, who redacted this report?

Siegfried Verbeke - This is redacted in Berlin, by the SD services.

Vincent Reynouard - A bit like the Intelligence Services?

Siegfried Verbeke - Exactly, they were questioning people, etc.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright. And so, what do they write in these reports?

Siegfried Verbeke - Eventually, the reports were redacted in Berlin, by two, three, or four persons, It was not a huge unit, they were about 500 to 1,000 persons per group, Einsatzgruppe A workforce. It was just few of them.

Effectifs de l'Einsatzgruppe A :

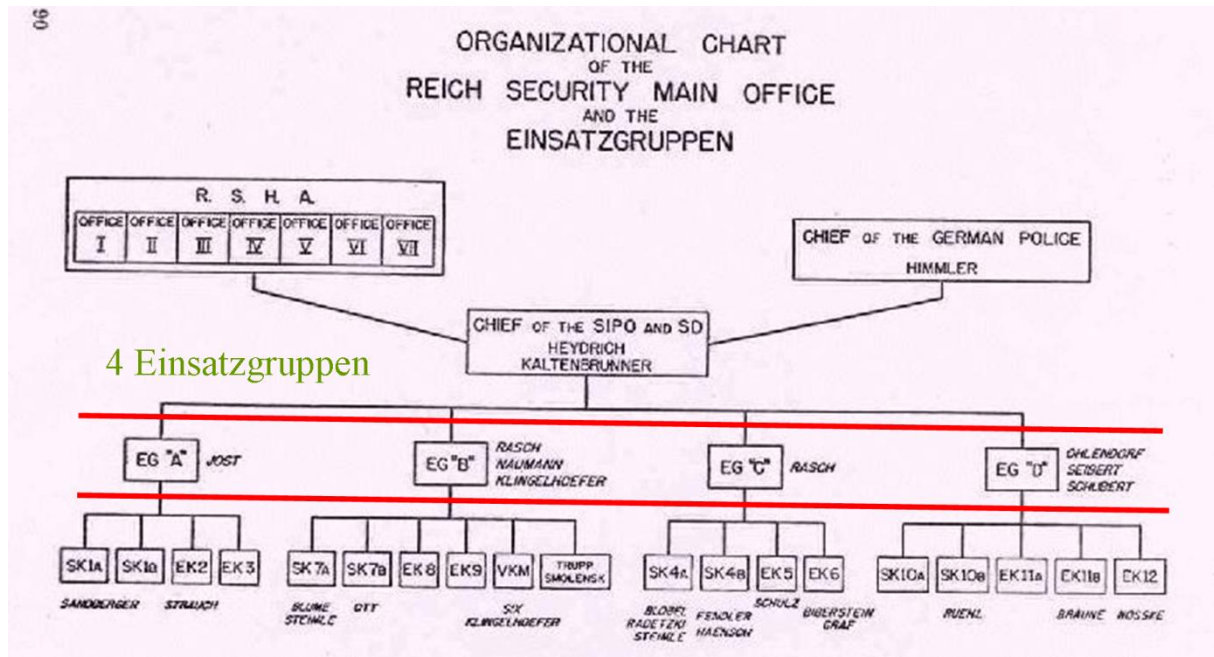
TOTAL		990	
			Percent
	Armed SS (Waffen SS).....	340	34.4
	Motorized personnel.....	172	17.4
	Administration	18	1.8
policiers	Security service (SD).....	35	3.5
	Criminal police (Kripo).....	41	4.1
	Secret state police (Gestapo).....	89	9.0
	Auxiliary police.....	87	8.8
	Regular police.....	133	13.4
	Female employees.....	13	1.3
	Interpreters	51	5.1
	Teletype operators.....	3	0.3
	Radio operators.....	8	0.8

Document L-180 à Nuremberg

Vincent Reynouard - And how many groups in total? Four?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, four.

Vincent Reynouard - So, they were about 2,000 to 4,000 persons.



Siegfried Verbeke - Exactly

Vincent Reynouard - So, these people were on the field?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, always, close by. As the army progressed, they were there.

Vincent Reynouard - They were behind.

Siegfried Verbeke - And from time to time, they were behind soldiers who invaded a city, yes.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright.

Einsatzgruppe C In Kiev, the first members of the Einsatzkommando Station Kiev were arriving at the same time as the fighting troops. (Doc.NO-106)

Kiev

A Vorkommando of the Sonderkommando 4a led by SS 1st Lieutenants [Obersturmfuehrer] Haefner and Janssen, 50 men strong, arrived on 19 September 1941 with the fighting troop in Kiev. The Haupt [Main] Kommando of the Sonderkommando 4a reached Kiev on 25 September 1941 after SS Colonel [Standartenfuehrer] Blobel had already been in Kiev on 21 and 22 September. The Vorkommando of the group staff, Captain of the Police Krumme, SS 1st Lieutenants [Obersturmfuehrer] Dr. Krieger and Breun and SS Sergeant [Oberscharfuehrer] Braun arrived in Kiev on 21 September 1941. The group staff followed on 25 September 1941.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because, their main task was to seized the maximum of information, from the adversary: Communist Party, people, etc. so, they were going in there, searched the Communist Party buildings,

Vincent Reynouard - Alright.

Siegfried Verbeke - and tried to collect ...

Vincent Reynouard - So, that was the Einsatzgruppen?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, they had to make investigations to identify the enemy.

30 oct. 1941

White Ruthenia

Doc. NO-2651

In White Ruthenia the towns of Bialystok, Grodno, Lida, Minsk, Nowogrodek, Slonim, Sluzk, and Vilna were occupied by Einsatzgruppe B and screened for Security Police purposes.

Same as in the Baltics, the entire local political leader-corps had fled before the advancing Wehrmacht and the Vorkommandos [advance units] of Einsatzgruppe B. Although the political material had either been destroyed or evacuated to the rear areas, it was possible to secure numerous documents in the Minsk Soviet Building, the only public building left intact. But here also, the NKWD material and the documents of the Communist Party had been burned.

Siegfried Verbeke - They were trying to identify the leaders, and find the most dangerous ones, because, they had to pacify the region after the army left.

was not the main task. It was an additional assignment which, in itself, was foreign to the actual task of the Einsatzgruppen and Einsatzkommandos, because never was such a task of the security police or of the SD for that matter—and never by any means, as it is mentioned in another place in the indictment—were they trained for such exterminations and executions. Rather, the general task of the Einsatzgruppen and the Einsatzkommandos was that the security of the army territory in the operational theaters should be guaranteed by them, and within

TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.252

Vincent Reynouard - Alright, so we perfectly understand that the Einsatzgruppen were troops, composed by almost 500 persons, per armed group, 500 to 1,000 persons.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, and in these 500, there were drivers, doctors...

Vincent Reynouard - Right, but their mission was to follow the soldiers, and when soldiers took a city or a region, they were going in every administrative buildings to find, who were the enemies, chiefs, and leaders, to apprehend them and pacify the region.

Siegfried Verbeke - But the SicherheitDienst (SD),

Vincent Reynouard - The Secret Police or Intelligence Services.

Siegfried Verbeke - ...that were professional policemen, for the most part, they had to question people to know if they were liars, professionals, or Communists, and see if they could recruit them.

Vincent Reynouard - Ok, they were looking for defectors, to have allies in the Soviet population.

Siegfried Verbeke - Germans called them: "*wie löte*" (liaison agent)

Vincent Reynouard - So, if I understood well, these people then wrote reports, that they were sending to Berlin?

Siegfried Verbeke - One group, the group A for example, was divided in four parts.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because the areas to cover were huge. So, there were four main groups, and each group was divided in subgroups. (Teilkomandos)

Vincent Reynouard - Alright so there were, the main commando, that is the main Einsatzgruppen, then there were subgroups, because the region to cover was huge,

Siegfried Verbeke - So, the subgroup leaders,

Vincent Reynouard - The subgroup leaders, yes.

Siegfried Verbeke - At the end of the day, made their report or phoned: "*We have met partisans, civilians, Jews or Communists, we arrested these ones, we killed those ones, etc.*"

Vincent Reynouard - And all this was centralized in Berlin?

Siegfried Verbeke - These information, these reports, were eventually sent to the Einsatzgruppen's leader, as for example Ohlendorf. Then, he had to make his report each day, and each week to Berlin.

Vincent Reynouard - OK, so the subgroups made their reports to the main group.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, pyramidal organization.

Vincent Reynouard - It was pyramidal. Subgroups made their reports, to the main group, then they were sent to Berlin. Those reports you have here, are those that were finally sent to Berlin?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, but those reports here, are not subgroups reports.

Vincent Reynouard - They are reports made in Berlin.

Siegfried Verbeke - So, I've got one problem: where are all these reports? We are talking about thousands of reports, written by the subgroups.

Vincent Reynouard - And you didn't find those reports?

Siegfried Verbeke - No, because these reports here, are the end of the commandment chain. In Berlin there were just three or four persons, and each day they had to make a global report, so they were under an enormous pressure, and got no time to really control all these figures.

Vincent Reynouard - So, what is exactly the consequence...?

Siegfried Verbeke - The consequence was a chaotic organization.

Vincent Reynouard - Chaos in the information?

Siegfried Verbeke - Probably there were double counting.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, it happened that number of victims were counted twice.

Siegfried Verbeke - Also exaggerations, and so forth.

Blobel's Lawyer mentions the case of identical reports that were received twice, following two different channels. So the victims were counted twice (TMI, green series, vol. IV, p.108).

Otto Ohlendorf's statement at his trial. "I am convinced that these figures, which, (...) are not even half of what the prosecution charges me with, are exaggerated by about twice as much" (TMI, green series, vol. IV, p.256).

Von Mainstein's Britannic lawyer, Reginald Piaget, estimated after study, that figures given in the SD Reports COULD BE DIVIDED BY TEN. (Mainstein, his campaign and his trial, p.172)

Vincent Reynouard - So finally, we can consider that these reports are not totally reliable.

Siegfried Verbeke - No, because they were bureaucrats doing their job, and because on the next morning, Mr. Heydrich came to fetch the report.

Vincent Reynouard - OK, so they collected many information without verifying them finally?

Siegfried Verbeke - Without controlling them, yes.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright.

Siegfried Verbeke - But after all, they were professional, and they did their best, considering the huge task.

Vincent Reynouard - So, it couldn't be said either that these reports were fanciful, there were reports made by professionals, acting as professionals.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, because they had to make reports on what happened in USSR.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright. there is still a question we should ask before proceeding further: these reports have been found by the victors, once Germany invaded in 1945. Can we possibly imagine that there have been falsifications? i.e. that they could have made false reports or from the originals, one could have added pages, paragraphs, or substituted some pages with others?

Siegfried Verbeke - In my opinion, it's possible, but I can't prove it. However, it would have been very easy to do.

Vincent Reynouard - It would have been very easy to do, but there's no evidence.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because, here is one page: it is typed with a typewriter. So, if I got a typewriter... since they confiscated...

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, since they confiscated all that belonged to Germany...

Siegfried Verbeke - I just have to take the original, put the paper in my typewriter, and I change some numbers.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright. So, we can still Imagine there were falsifications, although we got no evidence.

Siegfried Verbeke - There is no proof, but it would have been easy to do.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright

Siegfried Verbeke - For now, I don't know if it's true. But, I discovered in the pre-trial interrogation, that there was a question to Ohlendorf, about his opinion, and I discovered that the Babi Yar's figure, 33,000 [NdT: Siegfried made an error here when he said 330] have been changed. But maybe it was an accident. But... In my opinion, I think it's fully genuine.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright, to me also...

Siegfried Verbeke - There were no falsifications.

Vincent Reynouard - ...I always noticed that in Nuremberg, except some Soviets documents that are extremely doubtful, the American perfectly translated the original documents. there were never translations...

Siegfried Verbeke - Most of the time yes, but...

Vincent Reynouard - Maybe not in Himmler's speech, but it was rare.

Siegfried Verbeke - Otherwise, I don't think there were falsifications, because, some attribution lists mention almost 40 persons, so, one day one could have found new copies.

**EXTRACTS FROM OPERATIONAL SITUATION REPORT U.S.S.R. NO. 155,
14 JANUARY 1942**

**The Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service
IV A 1 – B/No. 1 B/41 Top Secret**

Berlin, 14 January 1942

 **65 copies
51st copy**

Operational Situation Report U.S.S.R. No. 155

I. Locations and Signals Communications

Date: 4 January 1942.

* * * * *

II. Reports of the Einsatzgruppen and Einsatzkommandos

Einsatzgruppe A

Location: Krasnogvardeisk

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, new archives with copies.

Siegfried Verbeke - And, if one did compare them, fatally, one would have found falsifications.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, when there is too many copies of a report, it's extremely dangerous to falsify it.

Siegfried Verbeke - One would be taken red-handed.

Vincent Reynouard - So, let's continue and let's ask the question...

Siegfried Verbeke - These reports are genuine.

Vincent Reynouard - These are originals, that were not falsified, until proven otherwise.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

Vincent Reynouard - So, you have read these reports...

Siegfried Verbeke - There is: one, two, three, four, five, boxes.

Vincent Reynouard - OK, the boxes are well labeled with the reports. We clearly see, the reports about the USSR events.

Siegfried Verbeke - Which is over 3,000 pages.

Vincent Reynouard - 3,000 pages?

Siegfried Verbeke - This is a page.

Vincent Reynouard - In each roll?

Siegfried Verbeke - No, no... in total!

Vincent Reynouard - In total, OK. So, in total there is more than 3,000 pages of reports!

Siegfried Verbeke - 3,331 pages.

Vincent Reynouard - 3,331 pages. Alright.

Siegfried Verbeke - Here they talk about Yugoslavia, but it's not interesting for now.

Vincent Reynouard - So, finally, what does these reports talk about? What's in them? They only mention massacres?

Siegfried Verbeke - Absolutely not!

Vincent Reynouard - So what are they talking about?

Siegfried Verbeke - Massacres only concern a small part, and this is what surprised me at first.

Vincent Reynouard - So what are they talking about?

Siegfried Verbeke - Regarding massacres, I only have... I made a selection, of all the sections about massacres literally, word by word, where massacres were mentioned.

Vincent Reynouard - So, it only concern these pages finally?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, and here, the reports mention maybe 1/3, of the reason why they were looking for people...

November 1941, Sonderkommando 4b is about to kill 565 mentally-ill on the 865 that lived in Poltava asylum, because the food was cruelly lacking in the region.

Doc. NO-2832 **19 novembre 1941**

According to a report of Sonderkommando 4b there is a mental asylum at Poltava with 865 inmates; attached to it is a farm of 1,200 morgen, the produce of which is used to feed the insane and the staff living there. In view of the extremely critical food situation in Poltava—for instance there is no full-cream milk to be had for the three large military hospitals—the commander of Sonderkommando 4b, in agreement with the 6th Army and the local commander of the Wehrmacht, contacted the woman doctor in charge of the asylum with the object of reaching an agreement on the execution of at least part of the insane.

The woman doctor in charge quite understood that the problem should be solved in this manner, but objected that the measure

100 Jews are killed in retaliations of several attacks committed in Belgrad in July 1941.

Doc. NO-2952 *Situation Report U. S. S. R. No. 37* **[29 juillet 1941]**

I. Political Review—

Yugoslavia—

The Chief of the Einsatzgruppe of the Security Police and SD in Belgrade reports—

On 25 July [19] 41 at 1520 hours in Belgrade an unidentified Jew, wearing the yellow brassard, threw a bottle of gasoline at a German motor vehicle in an attempt to set fire to the automobile. He was prevented from doing so and escaped. On the same day in three more incidents unidentified culprits threw bottles of gasoline at German motor vehicles. In an identical incident a 16-year-old Serbian girl was arrested. She admitted that she was incited to the deed by a Jew. In reprisal 100 Jews were shot to death in Belgrade on 29 July 1941.

Vincent Reynouard - So, it means that in all the pages we saw here, there's only this part that concern massacres.

Siegfried Verbeke - And yet it only regards this part here.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright, so what about the rest, what's inside?

Siegfried Verbeke - Religion, culture, school, prices... difficulties...

**At his trial (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.253),
Ohlendorf described the Einsatzgruppen's "positive" missions:**

orders for this measure which was the basis of my policy altogether. First, the institution of a self-administration, as it were, in the communities and the communal settlements, and also in the municipalities; secondly, a recognition of private property; thirdly, the payment of wages: the population received for each fifth sheaf of the entire harvest. I guaranteed this wage, even to the Rumanian authorities. Fourth, cultural places were restored—that is, the population was supported in restoring the cultural

Vincent Reynouard - You told me also that they mentioned prices?

Siegfried Verbeke - Potatoes prices, religion, priest, culture; all the different opposed groups as, Lithuanians, Polish, Ukrainians...

Vincent Reynouard - In fact it was just an Intelligence Service work?

Siegfried Verbeke - It was the SicherheitDienst's job, yes.

Vincent Reynouard - So, there mentioned massacres?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, of course.

Vincent Reynouard - What can you say about the number of Jews, that have been killed by Einsatzgruppen?

Siegfried Verbeke - I filed all the reports, I read them, two or three times each. Then, I started to make a selection, of all the passage regarding massacres and I listed them word by word.

Vincent Reynouard - Word by word,

Siegfried Verbeke - After I made ...

Vincent Reynouard - You made an account?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, there it is...

Vincent Reynouard - Alright, these are charts, listing all the killings. But, this is really important.

Siegfried Verbeke - Very important, yes... Because, now we can check... Here is report number 7, Or for example, report number 20,

Vincent Reynouard - With the date.

Siegfried Verbeke - July 12th, page... microfiche n°700, 200. There it is. The place where...

Vincent Reynouard - Where the massacre occurred.

Siegfried Verbeke - This one was in Minsk. was committed by Einsatzgruppe A, B, or C, ... and the date, And if it was not caused by an Einsatzgruppe, for example here it was a local militia. Or, the German SS army, because the SS were...

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, it was an army.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, and the SS... the Commandment... After I took, the Russian who were only Jews, because, there were also non-Jews involved sometimes, but they were not quoted.

Vincent Reynouard - So, you really made a conscientious work.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, I didn't miss anything.

Vincent Reynouard - You didn't miss anything.

Siegfried Verbeke - And even if I had any doubt, I assumed that they were Jews.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright, very well. So you have an account of all the dead?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, all the dead: Jews, non-Jews, and unknown (i.e. Jews or not)

Vincent Reynouard - So, how many victims did you count?

Siegfried Verbeke - For the Jews, 372,000.

Vincent Reynouard - 372,567 exactly.

Siegfried Verbeke - This also concern Babi Yar, or the SS. and other groups.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright then: 372,000, and if we determine that these 73,000 were also Jews, we obtain: 445,000 victims. at the very most.

Siegfried Verbeke - At the very most, because I took numbers mentioned here, and how could the SD knew how many were killed by the local SS-Führer? Because sometimes the locals SS-Führer exaggerated, you know : *"Today we have killed 10,000 or 15,000, and tomorrow their will be more..."* They were just loudmouths.

Vincent Reynouard - "des grandes gueules", as we say in French. But now, I still wonder: How can we say today that the Einsatzgruppen made between 1 to 2 millions victims, since the reports, according to your saying, seem to establish that it's less than 500,000.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, they can say that, and repeat it because, historians made copies from each others. but what about the original? Who started to mention the 1 million figure? It was the American prosecutor who discovered the reports.



Extract from the prosecution closing speech, by general prosecutor: Benjamin B Ferencz.
He estimated that the Einsatzgruppen killed "at least 1 million people".
(TMI green series, vol.IV,p.39)

Siegfried Verbeke - In this book entitled *"Nuremberg SS-Einsatzgruppen Trial 1945-1958"* he wrote: *"The team of France compiled this numerous murders by category of victims: Jews, Gypsies, mentally-ill, and Partisans,"* which I also did. *"This method of deduction is precisely how the number of 1 million people, were killed by the Einsatzgruppen,[...] by establishment record indictment."* So, in my opinion, either I don't know how to count, and I've made a bad job, or he is a liar. Let's say it straight. Because this one is a lawyer, and if he is a lawyer he is not a propagandist.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, he said that thanks to this method, they have found in counting report by report, as you've done, they found 1 million, when you barely find 500,000.

Siegfried Verbeke - At the most, because there is also killings made by the SS or other administrations. But I count them all, whether the Ordnungspolizei (*public order maintenance*), or militia, or the army, or the SicherheitDienst ...

Vincent Reynouard - Not only the Einsatzgruppen.

Siegfried Verbeke - Here, I have mentioned all the killings. Of everyone.

Vincent Reynouard - But the prosecution, by only counting those of the Einsatzgruppen, found 1 million.

Siegfried Verbeke - They said: *"This method of deduction, is precisely, how the number of 1 million people killed, by the Einsatzgruppen."* but here... Then, I made an inventory of the killings made by each group.

GESAMTZAHL EG A

EM	Datum		Anzahl
40	1/8/41		20.000
48	10/8	Insgesamt wurden im Baltikum liquidiert	29.000
88	19/9	Litauen Gesamtzahl	85.000
94	25/9	Gesamtzahl im Bereich SK 3	75.000
96	27/9	Gesamtzahl im Bereich EK 2	29.246
131	10/11	Gesamtergebnis EK 2	31.598
155	14/1/42	Gesamtergebnis EK 2	33.210
163	2/2	Gesamtergebnis EK 2	34.193

GESAMTZAHL EG B

EM	Datum		Anzahl
30	22/7	14/7/41	4.234
			3.386
43	5/8	bis zum 31/7	11.084
73	4/9	Gesamtziffer Liquidierungen mit dem standev.20/8	16.964
92	23/9	Gesamtziffer 13/9/41	23.804
108	9/10	Gesamtziffer 28/9/41	30.094
125	26/10	Gesamtziffer	37.180
133	14/11	Gesamtziffer	45.467

GESAMTZAHL EG D

EM	Datum		Anzahl
45	7/8/41	bisher	551
89	20/9	Gesamtzahl bis 25/9	16.315
95	26/9	Gesamtzahl	13.315
101	2/10	Gesamtzahl	35.782
129	5/11	Gesamtzahl	31.767
150	2/1/42	16/11 – 15/12 Juden	17.645
		16/11 – 15/12 Krimtschaken	2.504
		Gesamtzahl	75.881
153	9/1/42	Gesamtzahl	79.276
157	19/1	Gesamtzahl	80.160

Vincent Reynouard - Ok, killings for each groups, so there were four Einsatzgruppen.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, four.

Vincent Reynouard - 4 groups: A, B, C, D. So, what did you find with this inventory?

Siegfried Verbeke - To control and I found the result of 356,000 victims. Which confirmed my first researches here. In my opinion he is a liar. Everyone can make what I have done. First I have listed the 3,300 pages we saw here. And then...

Vincent Reynouard - And you didn't neglect anything?

Siegfried Verbeke - After this inventory, I finally found 400,000 victims at most. Which is already a lot.

Vincent Reynouard - So, couldn't we say that in this book, they only had reports dated from June 1942? Although, it is said that there were not as much slaughter after.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, they spoke about it. that supposedly proves enormous massacres, but there is only one year listed.

Vincent Reynouard - They do mention that it's based on one year only here, right?

Siegfried Verbeke - Pardon me?

Vincent Reynouard - In the book, don't they say that it's based on several years?

Siegfried Verbeke - No.

Vincent Reynouard - And we are almost certain that they didn't have any other documents?

Siegfried Verbeke - Probably, but in my opinion there are thousands of documents that are hidden. Because all these subgroups reports, that were sent to Ohlendorf, or groups leaders,

Vincent Reynouard - They have to be somewhere?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

Vincent Reynouard - And they don't show them.

Siegfried Verbeke - No, they don't.

Vincent Reynouard - Let's go further. Some would say: *"It still represents 400,000 victims in one year!"*

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

Vincent Reynouard - Isn't it a proof of orders coming from Berlin to slaughter Jews?

Siegfried Verbeke - It was, you know in Leningrad, which was occupied during one year.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes.

Siegfried Verbeke - There were 1 or 2 millions dead.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, after the siege of Leningrad?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, it was a barbarian war.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes very much so, and besides, Hitler even predicted it before the war started.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, *"Think twice,"* he said. *"Think twice,"*

At his trial, Ohlendorf explained that they could see how the Bolsheviks were making war in Poland and elsewhere. They knew prior to it, that in the coming conflict combats will be conducted regardless of the laws (TMI, green series, vol.IVp.264).

Siegfried Verbeke - But, if you were a German soldier, a peasant or a worker, you had to walk several kilometers every day. you are exhausted, and you find in the prairie, your comrades with their throats slit, you know.

Vincent Reynouard - ...emasculated, eyes gouged out.

Siegfried Verbeke - So, what did they do when they enter the next village?

Vincent Reynouard - They slaughtered.

Siegfried Verbeke - They slaughtered, yes. *"So! You butchered Germans! Give me your Jews!"* There it went... This is what happened.

After the bestial massacre of 21 German soldiers in Serbia, the Germans announced they were going to execute 2,100 persons starting with Jews and Communists. (doc. NOKW-192)

Vincent Reynouard - What do you try to explain?

Siegfried Verbeke - That there were killings, committed by Germans, but also committed by Lettons, Estonians... I followed the four groups... the killings... I thought to myself, *"it's impossible"*. There were killings everywhere, everywhere. *"We have found mass-graves in every villages."* And also we have to mention, that it happened with the help of the population, because they were totally impoverished, because they had nothing left to eat because all was destroyed or taken.

Vincent Reynouard - Oh yes, because when the Red Army withdrew, all was destroyed. It was like a scorched earth policy in a sense.

Siegfried Verbeke -Yes.

Vincent Reynouard - So, what happened to the population?

Siegfried Verbeke - During the Soviet Terror, they lost everything, while the Jews were living in better condition.

Jewish strong influence in Estonia due to their privileged links with the Bolshevik regime. (doc. PS-2273)

At his trial, Gottlob Berger (former liaison officer between Himmler and the East territories), specified that all Eastern people were full of hatred against the Jews because they occupied the bests positions under the Bolshevik regime. (TMI, green series, XIII,p.471)

Siegfried Verbeke - So, they give them to the Germans that would killed them. to recover what belonged to them before they came.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, you mean the population collaborated with the Germans to recover what belonged to them. to recover what belonged to them before they came.

Siegfried Verbeke - They where many, and wealthier. What happened when there is anarchy?

Vincent Reynouard - When there is an anarchy plus a famine, one slaughter rich people to get what they have. It's sad, it's sad.

Siegfried Verbeke - It's sad, but there are many factors which...

Vincent Reynouard - So precisely, we'll get back to it, but I would like to know... what really happened, or what are the factors, that made 400,000 dead in one year, which means about: 1,000 dead per day? Well, yes, on the total USSR territory, divided by square per kilometers, it is not either huge massacres but still, it means 400,000 dead exterminated in one year. Why such a huge number?

Siegfried Verbeke - It was a barbaric war, conducted by barbarians.

Vincent Reynouard - It was a barbaric war. But were there guerrilla?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, everywhere. Everywhere.

**To his trial, Gottlob Berger reminded that in 1942 Stalin
had qualified the partisans as "*Knight*" of the Bolshevik world cause.
He considered him as the elite among the fighters. (TMI, green series, XIII,p.546)**

Vincent Reynouard - It means that Germans faced the guerrilla everywhere?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, but they loose. Because at the end, in 1944, referring to this book here... "*Partisans*" and at the end, there are maps that show the regions under partisans influence. So Germans could only cross through the roads.

Vincent Reynouard - Oh yes, this map is interesting.

Siegfried Verbeke - They couldn't go far away from the roads.

Vincent Reynouard - These are... In these regions, these circles are the regions that were, populated by partisans. Which means DOMINATED by partisans. Finally, we see that the Germans...

Siegfried Verbeke - They could only defend refueling lines,

Vincent Reynouard - ...refueling streets, cities, big cities, roads, majors roads, and yet not always.

Siegfried Verbeke - There were not only one front, but the front was everywhere.

Vincent Reynouard - That's it, there were a lot of interior fronts, because partisans were everywhere.

Siegfried Verbeke - How can we blame a soldier or an officer engaged in that mess?!

Vincent Reynouard - Of course, because it was a partisan warfare which means illegal soldiers, and these illegal soldiers stroke Germans to slay and killed them, which means that Germans soldiers found their comrades assassinated, bestially killed sometimes, let's say it straight. I've read enough things about it, even things written by Americans, so retaliations were really severe, that's it?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, and there were two tactics. The Wehrmacht was more gentle, but the SS in charge, not the Waffen SS, but Höhere SS and Polizeiführer,

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, the Himmler SS.

Siegfried Verbeke - Directly depending on Himmler, they were saying: *"They have no idea... they think they can kill, that they can run a terror policy?!" "We, Germans, we do better!"*

Vincent Reynouard - It will be terror against terror.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

July 23, 1941: facing partisan warfare which started, German commandant ordered draconian measures to spread the terror. (Doc. C-52. Nuremberg)

Siegfried Verbeke - So, they are going to choose persons that can accomplish the most frightful terror. Because it was the population that was in between.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, the population was going to be in between partisans and SS Terror policies. And if we, the SS, run a higher terror, the population will rank in our side.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

Vincent Reynouard - It was their... But, why did they go after the Jews?

Siegfried Verbeke - To survive. The Jews were the enemy for the Germans.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, because they were Jewish-Bolshevik that's why?

Siegfried Verbeke - Well, no...

Vincent Reynouard - No?

Siegfried Verbeke - It was the enemy.

Vincent Reynouard - The enemy.

Vincent Reynouard - So they slaughtered entire villages of Jews?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes they liquidated ghettos, I'm sure.

Vincent Reynouard - But, there were attack retaliations finally?

On October 19, 1941, 3,726 Jews are killed for "anti-Germans activities" (sabotage, supporting partisans, refusal to work). They have not been killed because they were Jews... (Doc. NO-2825)

Siegfried Verbeke - And also to prove...

Vincent Reynouard - They could do better.

Siegfried Verbeke - *"So, you want to slaughter our people? We can do better!"*

Vincent Reynouard - OK.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because, if they were attacks in a region as in Oradour [France], where many attacks occurred and a German officer was abducted, what is the solution? They organize a raid.

Vincent Reynouard - A roundup, yes.

Siegfried Verbeke - And, they were rounding up Jews...

In White Ruthenia, 8,000 persons, Jews in majority were killed in retaliations of actions committed by Partisans. But in the same time, Jewish are counted and parked in ghettos. (Doc. NO-2651)

Siegfried Verbeke - And Jews were rounded up too, because they didn't want that the Ukrainian and Russian population, ... they were finally incline to collaborated.

Vincent Reynouard - Alright.

Siegfried Verbeke - But nobody liked the Jews after all, because these Jews were ...

Vincent Reynouard - Compromised yes, with the Jewish-Bolshevik regime.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, because they've always been omnipresent in the Bolshevik regime.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, I think that this is something that is objective...

Jews are accused of being the main vector of the Bolshevism. (Doc 878-PS)

[Les Juifs sont accusés d'être les principaux vecteurs du bolchevisme.] TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 878-PS
SECRET [Stamp]
Draft Copy

Fuehrer Headquarters, the 12th Sept. 1941.

Armed Forces High Command
Armed Forces Operational Staff/Dept L (IV/Gu)
Nr. 02041/41 geh.

Reference: Jews in the newly occupied Eastern territories.

Isolated incidents render it necessary to refer to the directives issued for the conduct of troops in the USSR (Armed Forces High Command/Armed Forces Operational Staff/Dept L (IV/Gu) Nr. 44560/41, top Secret of 19 March 1941).

The fight against Bolshevism necessitates indiscriminate and energetic accomplishment of this task, especially also against the Jews, the main carriers of Bolshevism.

For such reasons, any cooperation of the Armed Forces with the Jewish population, who are openly or secretly anti-German in

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, they were crook yes, and it was also because of jealousy. because: "*Jews possess 1 cow, 2 cows, and WE have nothing! they robbed us, we're going to inform the Germans, there is still two or three more families over there*"

In Ukraine, populations are satisfied with killings, because Jews made black market and possessed abundant reserves of food while populations had nothing to eat. (Doc.NO-2662)

In the course of the greater action against Jews, 3,412 Jews were shot in Minsk, 302 in Vileika, and 2,007 in Baranovichi.

The population welcomed these actions, when they found out, while inspecting the apartments, that the Jews still had great stocks of food at their disposal, whereas their own supplies were extremely low.

Jews appear again and again, especially in the sphere of the black market. In the Minsk canteen which serves the population with food and is operated by the city administration, 2 Jews had committed large-scale embezzlements and bribes. The food which was obtained in this way was sold on the black market.

Vincent Reynouard - But, tell me: Was the guerrilla made by the population or by the Jews?

Siegfried Verbeke - No, it was organized by the Communist Party.

Vincent Reynouard - And so, the Communist Party was assimilated to the Jews?

Siegfried Verbeke - Not all, but many of them.

Jewish Partisans.



Jewish Partisan: Boris Yochai.



Vincent Reynouard - Because, there is something that one could miss understood in that reasoning. If the guerrilla was organized by Soviet Population, and that the population didn't like the Jews, it would have been useless to retaliate against Jews because on the contrary...

Siegfried Verbeke - No, they didn't organized guerrilla.

Vincent Reynouard - So, it was not the population, it was the Communist Party?

Siegfried Verbeke - ... because strong Communists, the Bolsheviks, as the SA and the SS, because it was also a politic regime with strong believers,

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, that believed in Bolshevism.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because Russian were tough soldiers.

Vincent Reynouard - Right.

Siegfried Verbeke - It is not only the Russian nature, but also the Russian population that was very tough. So they fought for their regime, for the Communism. So it was the SD task to find these people and to liquidate them.

Vincent Reynouard - OK.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because, the population itself only wanted to survive, that's all. So, it happened that, in a small village there were 2 or 3 guys collaborating with the Partisans, and there was a mayor ready to help the Germans, the following day he was killed.

Partisans claiming the execution of 300 "traitors" (Reginald Piaget, p.139).

Siegfried Verbeke - And if they killed a few mayors...

Vincent Reynouard - The population sided with the Partisans.

Siegfried Verbeke - The population is frightened and choose the one that...

Vincent Reynouard - The one that rules the biggest terror.

Siegfried Verbeke - That's it. But after all, I think it's Von Dem Bach-Zelewski who said they made an error.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, it's very possible.

Siegfried Verbeke - That the terror regime...

Vincent Reynouard - That the terror against terror policies didn't work. I think so. And the best proof is that after the regions were infested of Partisans. Because, Piaget, the famous Britannic Lawyer, who defended Von Manstein, who said that at one point Germans in Russia couldn't leave their home at night.

"In large areas, they (the Partisans) made it completely impossible for the Germans to move at night."(Reginald Piaget, p.139)

Vincent Reynouard - Going out at night equaled death because the guerrilla was everywhere, So, we clearly see that this is this war without rules which means that the civilian population suffered first and in the civilian population, Germans retaliated on the Jews.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, the Jews were the ideal scapegoats.



Vincent Reynouard - So, finally it was not an order, it was not at the beginning: "*We're going to kill the Jews because they are Jews*", it was because the war unfolded that way.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because, these orthodox historians, say there was an order from Hitler, Ein Führerbefehl to slaughter all the Jews. But this is a lie.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, it's a lie, we didn't find any order, this is certain.

Siegfried Verbeke - It's Ohlendorf that start to say: "*Yes, we received an order twice*". But, he made an error. He thought that the person who transmitted the order was dead, but he was not. It was Streckenbach,

Vincent Reynouard - Yes.

Siegfried Verbeke - It was sent by Heydrich.

Vincent Reynouard - Oh, yes, Heydrich sorry.

Siegfried Verbeke - He's the one that communicated the order from the Führer. There was an order, but we don't know what was inside this order. But, we can deduce the other orders later but, Ohlendorf said, *"if we accept to say that there was an order from the Führer..."*

Vincent Reynouard - They will say that they only obey.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, *"we are soldiers"*.

Vincent Reynouard - Right, back then it was the only way to defend oneself.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, that's it.

Ohlendorf: *"On the Jewish question [...] Einsatzgruppen and Einsatzkommandos leaders received verbal instructions before their missions. [...] Jews and Soviets politic commissioners had to be eliminated."*

Colonel Amen: *"[...] Do you mean killed?"*

Ohlendorf: *"Yes, I mean assassinated."*
(TMI, vol.IV, p.323)

Vincent Reynouard - So, they agreed to say that there was an order, orally transmitted by Streckenbach, but Streckenbach wasn't dead.

Siegfried Verbeke - No. Streckenbach came back 5 years later from Russian captivity, and was immediately put under question by German justice, and he said: *"He is crazy, not at all. We never spoke about eliminating all the Jews, but only politic, and Bolsheviks Commissars, etc. and also Jews who were ..."*

Vincent Reynouard - ...compromised with the Bolshevik regime. but not only because they were Jews.

At his own trial, Ohlendorf restore the truth. He never knew about, and never was he asked to participate in a plan aiming to exterminate entire populations based on their race or religion. (TMI, green series, vol.IV, p.245)

Siegfried Verbeke - And after, the other Einsatzgruppen group leaders confirmed that Ohlendorf convinced them to...

Vincent Reynouard - ... to lie.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, so...

To his trial the former leader of Einsatzkommandos 7B, states that Hitler's order never concerned any Jewish extermination (TMI, green series, vol. IV, p404).

Siegfried Verbeke - That's why in pre-trial interrogations are really important.

Vincent Reynouard - The preliminary inquiries, yes.

Siegfried Verbeke - Because here we can research how they did flip opinion. Because, at the beginning he (Ohlendorf) never mentioned a total annihilation of the Jews order.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, Ohlendorf at the beginning doesn't talk about this, only after.

Siegfried Verbeke - But, after a while probably they promised him things. Then, they liquidated him, so he couldn't talk anymore.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, he couldn't talk anymore... And, it's always the same thing, when, there's someone who denies a crime, and confesses it after, we say: *"He finally confessed the truth due to repeated interrogatory."* But there is an other way to analyze it. At start he denies, but promises are made, then he starts lying. That's it, they put a deal in his hands.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes.

Vincent Reynouard - That's why to say that: *"At start, he denied, then at the end he said "Yes", proves that at the end he finally started to tell the truth"* it can be the exact opposite. At start, one can say the truth: *"We never received any extermination order,"* then, when one starts to say: *"Yes, there was an order,"* it's because promises or threats were made. Especially, when you have a wife and four children. as for Fritz Sauckel.

(TMI, vol.XIV,p.73-74)

Defendant Sauckel - *"I confirm that my signature is below that document, but let me expose how I was led to give that signature. This document was presented to me all redacted at the end of my interrogatory. I asked them to give me some time to think about it, but it was refused. During that conversation, they told me, in front of a Polish or Russian officer, that if, I spent too much time to sign, I will be delivered to Russian authorities. This Russian or Polish officer asked: "Where is Sauckel's Family? [...] his family must also be transferred in Russian area." "I'm the father of 10 children, I didn't think, and, by regard for my family, I signed this legal record."*

M. Herzog - *"Did your signature figures at the bottom of that document in which you stated that you were making that statement freely and without constraints?"*

Defendant Sauckel - *"Correct, but due to the circumstances..."*

Siegfried Verbeke - At start Ohlendorf thought the Allies were going to give him an important position, because he was an economic expert, attached to the census of populations and opinion survey, it's my job, and all my team...

Vincent Reynouard - could collaborate with you.

Siegfried Verbeke - As for Von Braun said: *"Yes, I have a team of..."*

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, physicians, researchers,

Siegfried Verbeke - I have a team of experts.

Vincent Reynouard - He believed in that....

Siegfried Verbeke - So at start Ohlendorf was shameful, because the Americans manipulated him, then maybe they promised him guarantees.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, it's possible.

Siegfried Verbeke - "Yes, you're a smart and clever guy..."

Vincent Reynouard - But you have to help us."

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, and "you are intelligent and all..."

Vincent Reynouard - So, we agree that...

Siegfried Verbeke - In my opinion it's not just hypothetical because ... we never found any Führerbefehl.

Vincent Reynouard - That's right we never found any Jewish extermination's order.

Siegfried Verbeke - Did the Einsatzgruppen leaders denied it? No, they only spoke about Partisans and Politic Commissars.

At his trial, the former leader of Einsatzkommando 4B is formal: He never heard about any Hitler's order regarding a Jewish extermination. (TMI, green series, vol.IV,p.319)

To his trial, General Franz Halder confirmed that the Einsatzgruppen mission was to secure the rears of the German army. (TMI, green series, vol.X,p.1267)

Siegfried Verbeke - And the fact that it's also a lie is here. Because, if an order from Hitler or any one else, to exterminate all the Jews ever existed, they would have done it.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, they would have exterminate them...

Siegfried Verbeke - But instead, they built ghettos here and made inventory of the Jews there...

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, they started with a ghettoization policy.

Siegfried Verbeke - That's it. This is pointless.

On September 21, 1939, R. Heydrich gave to Einsatzgruppen acting in Poland, the mission to start rounding up the Jews in big cities (creating the ghettos). (Doc.PS-3363)

Vincent Reynouard - And there is something else we must say, it's that when they were killing, they were mentioning the reason for it. So, if there was an order to exterminate all the Jews...

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, in many reports the reasons are mentioned.

In that report on the Einsatzgruppen activities in the region of Kiev in October 1941, executions of Jews are always motivated . (doc. R-102 at Nuremberg)

In Borissow 321 Jewish saboteurs and 118 Jewish looters were executed.

In Bobruisk 380 Jews were shot who had engaged to the last in incitement and horror propaganda (Hetz- und Greuelpropaganda) against the German army of occupation.

In Tatarsk the Jews had left the Ghetto of their own accord and returned to their old home quarters, attempting to expel the Russians who had been quartered there in the meantime. All male Jews as well as 3 Jewesses were shot.

In Sadrudubs the Jews offered some resistance against the establishment of a Ghetto so that 272 Jews and Jewesses had to be shot. Among them was a political Commissar.

Siegfried Verbeke - But, detractors don't care about it.

Vincent Reynouard - Right. They always said It was false reasons.

At the Einsatzgruppen trial, the prosecution stated that the reasons sometimes alleged to justify the executions allowed the murderers to "ease their conscience". (indictment act, part. 4, IMT, green series, vol. IV, p.52)

Siegfried Verbeke - But, they were professionals. They had to make precise reports.

Reasons are always indicated. They couldn't killed "*Just like that*".

R-102

At Schklow 627 more Jews were shot, because they had participated in acts of sabotage.

Witebsk

On account of the extreme danger of an epidemic, a beginning was made to liquidate the Jews in the ghetto at Witebsk. This involved approximately 3000 Jews.

* * * * *

C. UKRAINE.

a. Partisan activity and counteraction.

Although partisan activity in the south sector is very strong

Vincent Reynouard - So at start, they effectively engaged in a ghettoization policy? Thus, if they were an extermination order to kill all the Jews...

Siegfried Verbeke - Like here, for example. It's a list of name of Jews from Vilna.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes.

Siegfried Verbeke - What for?

Vincent Reynouard - Of course, if the goal is to kill them all at once...

Siegfried Verbeke - They just have to bring them in the wood...

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, of course, they take them and kill them, no need for a list of names.

Siegfried Verbeke - All is listed, first: intellectuals, politic activists, and Jewish bourgeoisie, Everything is honest.

Vincent Reynouard - That's it. But, if an extermination order ever existed, give all these reasons were pointless. Because, I've read all these reports.

Siegfried Verbeke - There, on page 463: "*The construction of a Jewish quarter in Vilna is about to be finished*". What for?

Vincent Reynouard - Right, if from the start the decision was to exterminate the Jews, why build a ghetto?

Siegfried Verbeke - Moreover, there were not only Jews in Vilna. They were maybe 2 or 3 thousands, I don't know.

In Lithuania, ghettos were created in big towns. In Kovno (Kaunas), after a pogrom perpetrated by the local population, a ghetto was erected to separate Jews from natives and thus, pacified the region (Doc. L-180).

Siegfried Verbeke - *"In the new ghetto we have created a new group for Jewish mutual assistance."* So, they have formed a team...

Vincent Reynouard - For Jewish mutual assistance.

Siegfried Verbeke - ...for them to help each others.

Vincent Reynouard - What for, since they want to exterminate them?

Siegfried Verbeke - The city of Williampol (Kauna) was choose to build a ghetto. Why build a ghetto?

Vincent Reynouard - And THIS is never mentioned in such official books.

Siegfried Verbeke - Of course not!

Vincent Reynouard - Never! That kind of books, only mentioned massacres.

Siegfried Verbeke - Here they said: *"The deportation of the Jews in that ghetto has to be done within four weeks."* Prisons have to be ... Prisons are cleaned out cleaned out in the search of Jews, and provided that there are serious motives against them, they will be arrested and shot. but this is really important : *"Provided that there are serious motives..."*

Vincent Reynouard - ...*"against them"* Right, they cleaned up prisons, and took and killed the Jews if it was justified.

Siegfried Verbeke - Why such an amount of work if the goal was to exterminate them all with no distinction?

Vincent Reynouard - That's it: if really an order ever existed, they would have killed all the Jews, without wasting time and resources to find serious charges against them.

Siegfried Verbeke - These reports are really interesting, because they reveal the reality of...

Vincent Reynouard - Of the war in Russia.

Siegfried Verbeke - On what really happened.

Vincent Reynouard - So, basically we can say that Jews were killed for serious motives, either because they were fighting in the guerrilla, accomplice of the Bolshevik regime. and also because of retaliations.

Siegfried Verbeke - They were not IN the guerrilla, because the youngest and the strongest Jews were already gone, but they said to the population: "*Be very careful because...*

Vincent Reynouard - *Red army will come back.*"

Siegfried Verbeke - Red army will come back," yes, or, "Don't help the Germans ..."

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, the Jews were making an anti-German propaganda.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, an intimidation.

September-October 1941 : In the region of Zithomir (Ukraine), the Jews orchestrated a propaganda among Ukrainians saying that the Red army was going to reconquer the region. (Doc.NO-3140)

Siegfried Verbeke - And this...

Vincent Reynouard - And this, the Germans didn't stand it.

Siegfried Verbeke - No they didn't. Because, most part of the people in the population were uneducated and such. When they were under the Czar, they were slaves, property of Polish or Russian barons, then, they became slaves of the Communist regime, where the Jews were mainly represented, they were dominated by kind of ...

Vincent Reynouard - A kind of Jewish intelligentsia?

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, Jewish were a bit ...

Vincent Reynouard - Above the rest. And so, when the Germans came, the Jews told the population: "*Be careful, it's only temporary, there will be a counter attack so, don't collaborate.*" And this the Germans naturally...

Siegfried Verbeke - They didn't collaborate at start. In Ukraine yes, but not in Russia.

Vincent Reynouard - They didn't collaborate.

Siegfried Verbeke - No, because Russians where also patriots.

Vincent Reynouard - This is the reason why we can say that all these massacres, were not an holocaust by bullets. because, in fact, there is no order to exterminate all the Jews. All is circumstantial. For now, the conclusion to all this, at your stage of researches, is: the story of

the holocaust by bullets is far from being proved; number of victims is contradicted by their own reports.

Siegfried Verbeke - And it's contradicted by their own reports. And if detractors wanted to check we got them.

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, we got them that's all, but one must read them. One must read them honestly.

Siegfried Verbeke - Yes, and not only with the glasses of Yitzhak Harak or Browning. They should be ashamed.

Vincent Reynouard - In fact the problem is that these people, proceed as the American prosecutors do, they only keep what can charge the defendant.

Siegfried Verbeke - Also in this book here they talk about the war,

Vincent Reynouard - Yes, all the wars in Russia.

Siegfried Verbeke - There is all about the guerillas. The Partisans were tough. What a life, Oh my God! They were incredible soldiers these Russians. The Partisans suffered. It was a catastrophic war, for everyone.

Yes, this war was catastrophic. Everyone admit it.

But immediately the answer fuses: "*All of this is Hitler's fault! It's him who started it all!*" As it is well known, facing such a worldwide massacre, the question of responsibilities would be avoided.

One can therefore understand why after their victory, the self-proclaimed "*defenders of civilization*" hastened to bring to justice the defeated to blame them for the war. But, as I have shown in the early parts of this study on the Einsatzgruppen the reality is quite different. The war was desired and was triggered by the Western democracies. The facts are there. Crushing.

Therefore, it's the WHOLE story that needs to be revised. And the day the truth will be known, it's our entire vision of Good and Evil that will change.

Hence, the legal violence used by the heirs of the victory of 1945 against revisionists.

Good evening.